SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 20, 1881. The regular circulation of THE BUN for the week ending Feb. 19, 1881, was: Total for the week.

The New Nomination for District Attorney.

From the terms of praise in which Mr HATES'S latest nominee for United States District Attorney is spoken of by our contemporaries, he would seem to be just the man for the place. He is represented as an original Republican, always true to his faith, but never offending anybody, and equally acceptable to the two bitterly opposed wings of the party-the dear friend of both Mr. Conkling and Mr. EVARTS. A very strong point made in his favor in all the papers is that he is the father of five children. This point would have been conclusive if the number of these children that are boys and the number that are girls had been stated-an unaccountable omission.

From the large and lucrative private practice which this gentleman is represented to enjoy, the wonder is that he could be prevailed on to accept the office.

He is said to have been the founder of the Bar Association, but the general belief has been that the glory of having founded the Bar Association belonged to the late HENRY NICOLL and the later WILLIAM C. BARRETT; but that would seem to be a mistake. It is rare for public journals to agree so well about a candidate. The notices of him could hardly be more alike if they were written by the same hand. Nor could they be more precise if they were autobiograph-

One fact which is mentioned by our contemporaries seems to us not to have been sufficiently commented upon; and it is that, although this eminent lawyer is a son-inlaw of WILLIAM H. VANDERBILT, he has never accepted any general retainers from any of Mr. VANDERBILT'S corporations. In this way he has kept himself pure and unspotted from the world. It is now conjectured that when Mr. VANDERBILT was compelled to go to Europe for the benefit of his health. It was merely to recover from the exhaustion he experienced in consequence of having overexerted himself in trying to persuade this son-in-law to accept some such retainers.

And yet apprehensions are felt that unless the Senate confirm this nomination at once they will not confirm it at all.

Creative Work that is Costly to the People.

We learn from the Evening Post that Mr. W. D. Howells, who has just given up his place as editor of the Atlantic Monthly, is to be appointed Minister to the Swiss Confederation. Mr. Howells is a pleasant writer and an excellent man, and he is doubtless capable of performing all the official duties that will be required of him in Bwitzerland.

The Post, in congratulating him on his prospects, says he is to be made Minister to Bwitzerland "in order that opportunity may be given him to devote himself more closely to creative work" as a literary man. The Post also congratulates the public upon the met that Mr. Howells's diplomatic appointment will be a gain to literature.

We hope that Mr. Howells will have all the opportunity that he may need for crestive work; but why should he be appointed to a highly-paid post to secure that opportunity? Why should the United States Government meet his disbursements for creative work? Why should the American people be called upon to pay him a large salary for his literary labor? Why should leisure be secured for him in this way?

We have a great many useless and costly officials in Europe who secure pleasant and Mitable places of idleness for themselve through the diplomatic service.

It is a service that is kept up at a heavy expense to the people, that is almost totally worthless, and that ought to be abolished.

An Item of \$200,000 Among Items.

One of the queer projects pending in Congress is that of devoting \$200,000 to buying s pair of coaling stations on the isthmus of This was a favorite scheme of ex-Mariner

RICHARD W. THOMPSON, who prized it even more highly, perhaps, than his plan for sending deep-draught war ships up shallow streams, or than his infusion of Western blood into the navy, or his rearrangement of promotions on the Scriptural theory that the last shall be first and the first last, or even than his studies on the angle at the peak of the naval cap, and on the normal number of brass buttons upon the naval coat. It had been thought by some people that

with the return of Mariner Thompson to canal navigation his project of Isthmian coaling stations might drop into obscurity; and the other man named Thompson-said to be a distant relative and a former legal adviser of RICHARD W .- from whom it was proposed to buy a bad title to the Chirloul tract, must have despaired. HAYES'S message, however, has caused the House Naval Committee to express the hope that an item of \$200,000 may be added to the Sundry Civil bill for this project.

The first point to note is that it does not appear that the two naval stations can be bought at all, or have ever been properly applied for. Of course, the Colombian grant to the Chiriqui Improvement Company, on which Mr. R. W. Thompson based his hopes, is of no avail in itself, because it has palpably expired through non-fulfilment of its terms on the part of the conditional grantees. So far as Colombia is concerned, It does not appear that any proper application has been made to her for a cession of territory for the purposes in question, or that she has offered any such cession Even if it has been made known confidentially that such a grant could be had, its terms are not published, and the obligations incurred thereby might make the proposed

stations cost more than they would come to What is known is that, with remarkable fatuity, the points selected by Mariner THOMPSON for his Istimulan stations are almost directly on the boundary between Colombia and Costa Rica, and a disputed boundary at that. Thus, in buying land there, we might buy a diplomatic quarrel and the liability to pay an award of damages. It is strange that, in hundreds of miles of coast, the two points picked out for acquisition should be those whose ownerabin is in dispute.

The whole business has been transacted to wrong-end-foremost fashion which might be amusing if free from the danger of costly International complications. Instead of points desired for naval stations, and openly are constrained, by heavy penalties, to furapplying to it for the terms of sale, a secret | nish regularly a minute account of the

bargain seems to have been begun with private persons who had at a former time a grant, now expired, for certain specific purposes, but who could not possibly hold or transfer that larger and different kind of control which it would be necessary that our Government should exercise over one of

its unval stations. The ailusion to the matter in the last annual report of Mariner Thompson is very ingenuous. He says that the Kearsarge and the Adams were sent down to select two naval and coaling stations, one on each side of the Isthmus, and actually did so, depositing coal as an evidence of good faith. It does not appear by what right this coal was dumped, or that the permission either of the local or national authorities had been given or even sought. It does not appear whether the coal is still there, or whether the savages of the neighborhood, if there be any, have made way with it. But it is clear that, should ships of Costa Rica and Colombia, in the same way, deposit coal for a coaling station on the Florida and Texas coasts, we should hardly concede that their exercise of squatter sovereignty was binding on us. And if they afterward proceeded to vote \$200,000 for paying for these stations, we should hardly feel that this vote obliged us to sell the stations at that price or at any other.

Bismarck's New Policy

In the speech read from the throne to the assembled representatives of the German people, on Tuesday of this week, Kaiser WILHELM, after assuring the Reichstag that Germany is on the best of terms with all the world in general, and with Austria and Russia in particular; that no discords have marred, or are likely to mar, the European concert; that, even if there should be a disturbance in eastern Europe, it will be local and inconsequential so far as Germany and Germany's neighbors are concerned, and that the new financial policy is working finely, was made to say a good word for the Workingmen's Accident Insurance bill as the necessary complement of the repressive legislation against the Socialists. The words put into the Kaiser's mouth were substantially that it is not enough to coerce the turbulent, but that the condition of the workingmen must be ameliorated. Hence this insurance bill and the companion bill authorizing the formation of trade guilds.

These bills are the first fruits of Bis-MARCK's brand-new Politico-Economical Council, which convened in Berlin on Jan. 27. They are plausible innovations, but the German people have learned to doubt the utility of the most specious of BISMARCK's projects. The pretext for this new Council is the

prostration of German trade and industry and the necessity of seeking a prompt remedy through judicious fiscal and economical legislation. To shape measures to that end and draft laws that the Prussian Landtag will afterward be called on to enact, is for the present the function of this nondescript assembly, which ultimately, however, is expected to perform the same obliging office for the Reichstag. It is true that the framing or moulding of laws affecting the vital interests of industrial communities is elsewhere accounted one of the main duties of a Parliament. But how much wiser it is, says BISMARCK, to refer the perplexing problems of political economy to a jury of experts, than to look for a solution from a lot of politicians. How much better to relegate Legislatures to purely political questions, and in the fashioning of measures touching manufactures and commerce profit by the technical acquirements of men trained and distinguished in the several branches of indus-

Now, aside from the obvious rejoinder that

the political functions of the Reichstag have been well-nigh extinguished, the answer to these smooth professions is that the German Federal Legislature, like every other Parilament, has its standing committees on commerce and industry, whose business it is to examine and report bills bearing on such subjects, in the course of which clew they naturally take the testimony those experts for whose judgment the Chancellor evinces so much respect. The real ground for BISMARCE'S wish for the new Council is, of course, that almost the only members of the Landtag or the Reichstag who are competent to discuss economical questions belong to the Party of Progress, or to those recent seceders from the National Liberal party who accept the leadership of BAMBERGER. None of these men, we may be sure, have been deemed worthy of admission to the new junta, from which even those former condintors of Bismarck. who, like CAMPHAUSEN and DELBRUCK, have been partisans of free trade, seem to have been rigorously excluded. The method, indeed, by which the seventy-five members of the board have been chosen is significant. It appears that the several chambers of commerce and agricultural associations of Prussia named ninety candidates, among whom the Government picked out forty-five for the office of economical councillor. The remaining thirty councillors-fifteen of whom it had been stipulated, with an edifying show of equity, must be workingmenwere designated by the Minister of Commerce and Public Works. Made up of the Chancellor's appointees, and transacting its business in secret session, this Politico-Economical Council is simply a commercial star chamber, organized to mask further inroads on the legitimate functions of the Prussian Legislature and the German Par liament. Now let us see what lurks behind the fine

piece of philanthropy known as the workman's insurance bill. According to this measure, every workingman employed in a mine, foundry, or manufactory must, if he earns less than \$500 a year, be insured against the accidents to which his work exposes him. The sum for which he shall be insured, and the amount of premium, are left to be fixed and altered, from time to time, by Government decree. It is when we ome to the question who is to pay these premiums, that we touch the plausible and paternal side of the proposed regulation. If the workman's yearly earnings fall below \$187, two-thirds of the premium must be defrayed by the employer, and the other by the official bureau of charity. Should the artisan's wages exceed the sum named, onehalf of the premium is to be paid by the employer, and the remainder by the insured person. In the event of an accident inca pacitating for work during more than four weeks, the sufferer will have his doctor's bills liquidated from the beginning of the fifth week, and will also receive a stipend ranging from one-fourth to two-thirds of his previous wages. In case of death resulting from an accident, the insurers are to pay the cost of medical treatment and interment, and to give the widow an annuity equal to ten per cent, of her deceased husband's earnings, besides ten per cent. for each child under fifteen years of age. These stipends and annuities cannot be levied on first ascertaining what country owned the for debt; and we should add that employers

workingmen employed and of the wages paid them.

Now, at first sight, it may seem that German workmen ought to be very grateful to BISMARCE for taking so much thought about their interests and advising such a beneficent measure. But it should be clear that so much of the compulsory premium as is nominally charged on the employer will be really paid by the workman, since the amount will be deducted from his wages. The most credulous person, moreover, will have his eyes opened when he proceeds to ask where these policies of insurance are to be taken out. An essential and highly suggestive feature of the scheme is the provision that all premiums must be paid to an association founded and managed by the Government, whose main office will be at Berlin, but which is to have branches in every town in Germany. It is this official insurance company, controlled by Bismarck's nominees, which will be empowered to force every artisan earning more than \$187 a year to pay it a fixed sum under the guise of a part premium, and which, through its inspectors, will be practically able to determine on what conditions, if any, a disabled workman shall receive relief. If he should happen to be a well-disposed, right-thinking fellow, accustomed to vote for BISMARCK'S candidates at elections, then probably the circumstances under which an accident occurred would not be too sharply scrutinized, nor the medical expenses too much stinted. But we apprehend that the wife and children of an incapacitated or deceased artisan who had the temerity to avow Progressist or Liberal opinions, would derive very little benefit from the premiums paid in to the State insurance company. We scarcely need point out, moreover, what potent and ubiquitous instruments of inquisition and coercion will be put into the Government's hand through the reports setting forth the number, occupation, and earnings of their employees which employers are compelled to make at stated intervals.

In a word, what is really contemplated by this tremendous engine of paternal supervision and sham benefleence is to play on the necessities and apprehensions of workingmen, and to infuse in them a conviction that in the event of accident disabling them, their wives and children would be better cared for by the official insurers if their own political attitude had been acceptable to BISMARCK.

Protection for Working Women.

The swindling of women by cruel and rascally employers of their labor is not so common in New York as it used to be. It is still practised often enough, of course, but there is comparatively less of it than we met ten or fifteen years ago.

This improved condition of things, however, has not been due, we are sorry to say, to any change of heart on the part of the men who profited by the robbery of the weak. They are just as ready now as ever to play their nefarious games at the expense of the working women, but, fortunately, they are more afraid to do it. The reason of their fear is that the women have found defenders of their rights who are ready to champion their cause and secure for them the just payment for their labor, no matter how small the sum may be.

The Working Women's Protective Union, with its headquarters at 38 Bleecker street, was established in 1863 and incorporated in 1868. Its object, as stated in the charter of the society, is to promote the interests of women who obtain a livelihood by employments other than household service, and especially to provide them with legal protection from the frauds and impositions of unscrupulous employers. It also assists omen in procuring employment, and undertakes to open new fields of labor for them.

Working women are subject to a great variety of frauds, against which they are unable to defend themselves. The amount in volved in each case is small, and the injured woman is ignorant of the legal means of obtaining a remedy, or she is too poor to expend time and money in getting it. It was this helpleasness of their victims which stimulated systematic robbery of working women by scoundrelly employers. They felt safe in defrauding and browbeating girls because they knew that after a few tears had been shed nothing more would

In proportion to the whole number of employers of women's labor, these pirates may never have been many; but their number was great enough to make working women distrustful and to discourage many of them in their attempts to make a living So far, therefore, as this protective union has succeeded in thwarting their attempts at robbery, it has done a service both to fair and honorable employers and to the women themselves. Moreover, it has rendered invaluable missionary service in the cause of good morals. But its work will not be complete until, as the Rev. Dr. McGLYNN remarked at its anniversary, the mere terror of this society shall have sufficed to prevent

the rascallty it was organized to overcome Here are some of the tricks played on working women. A rascal will advertise for factory girls, and take them on trial for a without pay, but with the understanding that they shall be permanently engaged if they show that they can do good work He will therefore get their best skill, and then at the end of the week turn them off as unsatisfactory, and bring in a new lot, to be swindled in the same way. Another employer will dock a dollar off a girl's pay without any just cause, but because he knows she will submit rather than lose her place, or rather than make a fight for so small an amount. Money is refused a sick woman for piece work done at home because she cannot come for it herself. A deposit of more than twice the value of the materials is required on work given out to a woman When they are made up and delivered the deposit is retained and her pittance for the work refused, under the pretence that she has spolled them. Pay day may, in another case, be put off until the woman is half starved, and then she must go without the money altogether or take less than half the stipulated price, though that may have been only forty cents for a day's work, on a

lozen pairs of slippers, for instance. The Working Women's Protective Union has prosecuted over seven thousand cases of fraud of these and other sorts in exact figures, 7,292. That total suggests to how vast an extent this robbery and this heartless knavery have been going on in New York. And how petty has been the fraud in each case is shown by the circumstance that the amount recovered and paid to working women has been only about \$25,000, or less than three dollars and a half on the average of prosecutions. The amount credited to prosecuted claims in the treasurer's report for last year is less than \$2,200. But the union has also settled at least twenty thousand cases without the aid of the law. The rascally employers are afraid of it, and pay up when called to account,

The union is, therefore, a standing menace to the men, and women too, who are ready to engage in this nefarious business. They

unjustly withheld, it will be prosecuted, though the legal costs be never so great. In exciting the terror of the evildoers it

fulfils its best purpose. And this most valuable work is done at an expense of only a few thousand dollars a year, contributed by charitable people, who have the satisfaction of knowing that the money is the means of saving many thousands for the working women of New York. It has also assisted large numbers of them in obtaining employment.

The Menace From Tunis.

For some months French and Italian newspapers have been wrangling over the Tunisian question, and since the visit of the Bey's envoy to King HUMBERT the other day, at Palermo, the quarrel has waxed hot. For some two centuries the Bey or Regent of Tunis has been independent, in temporal matters, of the Porte, while recognizing the spiritual authority of the Sultan in his capacity of Caliph. Too weak, however, to maintain order and control the Arab tribes in his own dominions, the Bey has been virtually protected by France ever since the conquest of Algeria by that power fifty years ago. The point now at issue is whether an avowed and formal protectorate shall take the place of the anomalous position heretofore occupied by France. The French, for their part, affirm that they have no desire to change the existing regulations, under which resident allens of French or Italian nationality look to their respective Consuls for protection. They add, however, that they can permit no other power to make itself master of a country adjoining their Algerian frontier. The Italians, on their side, accuse France of more ambitious designs, whose accomplishment would greatly damage their own commercial interests, and declare that if any European State has a claim on Tunis it is the Italian monarchy. That the German Chancellor has had a hand in fomenting this quarrel, may be in-

ferred from the circumstances under which

the Italian pretensions are put forward. In 1870, when France was crippled by war, the Italian Ministry were minded to profit by the opportunity, and their Consul having picked a quarrel with the Bey, a fleet and army were prepared to operate against Tunis. Through the earnest intervention of Turkey and England, the Italian project of conquest was, for a time, arrested, and the dispute was referred to arbitrators, who promptly put Italy in the wrong. From that date an active and bitter competition for commercial concessions, and for political influence, sprang up between the French and Italian residents in the Regency. It is be-lieved that BISMARCK had this rivalry in view when, at the Congress of Berlin, he suggested to M. Waddington that for his share of the Ottoman spoils he might take the Protectorate of Tunis. M. WADDING-TON declined, however, to play the Chancellor's game by picking up an apple of discord, whose possession would infallibly estrange from France her Italian neighbor. Baffled in this direction, BISMARCK seems to have tried to reach the same end by different means, for Berlin and Cologne newspapers, supposed to be inspired, have repeatedly counselled Italy to lay hands on the prize which France had rejected. That this advice is not precisely disinterested, was re cently avowed with almost ludicrous cynicism by a German newspaper, the National Gazette, which said that it would be by no means prejudicial to Germany if the boundary between France and Italy, the line along which the interests of the two States might clash, could be prolonged. It is certain that since the Berlin Con-

gress, the antagonism between the diplo--- te and commercial representatives of the two Latin powers in Tunis has reached an acute stage. For a time the French seemed to have decidedly the upper hand, and secured industrial advantages which their capitalists have turned to large necount. They also contrived to lay the Boy under financial obligations, and long steps seem to have been taken toward practical absorption when the Algerian telegraph lines were continued to Tunis, and an Algerian railway which had already reached the frontier obtained the privilege of extension through the Regency. Meanwhile, however, the Italian Consul, Signor Maccio, was indefatigable in combating French encroachments, and acquired some profitable concessions for his countrymen, including a railway from the city of Tunis to its seaport; probably the only line which at present can be made to pay. What was more to the purpose, he gradually gained the ear of the Bey, and induced the latter to favor a new political alliance, by which the influence of France would be supplanted.

It is averred by the French journalists that merely from a commercial point of view the interests of their country in Tunis far outweigh those of Italy, and their neighbors of the peninsula are challenged to publish a detailed statement of the number of Italians resident and the amount of Italian capital invested there. They declare that France, through its outpost in Algeria, has a political stake of the first magnitude in the Regency, and that inder no circumstances could she tolerate an Italian protectorate. This plainly is the kind of language under whose provocation it is easy to drift into war, and just such strained relations between France and Italy have doubtless long been the aim of Bis-MARCE's diplomacy.

An Advocate who Lost his Case. Some Republican journals in Ohio are ery indignant at the attempted removal of Gen. WOODFORD from the office of District

Attorney. They descant upon the eloquence of Woodford, and say that but for him HAYES would never have been elected. Therein lies their fundamental error. HAVES never was elected. It is idle to say that he owes to Woodford a victory which

was never won. The celestial events of the week open on Monday night with the conjunction of Jupiter and Venus, with Saturn close at hand. Mer. fury is now an evening star, and a keen eye will catch him glittering not far above the rim of the Orange hills soon after sunset. He will be best

seen on Tuesday evening, if the sky is clear, The brilliant star Vega furnishes at this eason a striking illustration of the apparent revolution of the heavens caused by the earth's ition. This star, which some rank as the brightest in the northern hemisphere, not even excepting Arcturus, is so near the pole that at its lower culmination it merely dips behind the berizon, and in a few hours reappears some distance further east. It may be some setting in the northwest at about aundown. Soon after midnight it reappears in the north east. The study of a dozen books could not give so clear a notion of the movements of the elestial sphere as can be obtained by watching the setting and rising of Voga. It is an interesting fact that the ship in which Nondensaidab made his famous northeast passage bore the name of this star.

The citizens of Leonora and Grant Counies in New Moxico propose to offer a bounty of \$100 for every Apache scalp brought in. This they call the march of civilization against savagery. Now, suppose that the Apaches should se to take their scalps without bounty; know that, no matter how small the amount | would that also be the march of civilization?

WHAT IS GOING ON IN EUROPE.

The full bearing of Gen. Skobeleff's victory at Geok-Tepe and his opening of what may be called a camel tramway to Merv and Herat is indicated in yesterday's cable despatch from Berlint

In consequence of Russia's advance into Central Asia toward Herat, Ayeob Khan has declared war against the Ameer and has already occupied Maiminid. An envoy from the Ameer of Aginamistan has arrived at Peshawur, en route to Calcutta, on a mission to the Indian Government. It is reported from Candahar that a division of the Ameer's army, consisting of four regiments of infantry and LUXI cavairy, has arrived at Ghuzni. The news has caused a great sensation.

The valiant and enterprising young soldier has been rewarded with the Order of St. George and promoted from the rank of Lieutenant-General to that of General of Infantry, which is equivalent to the rank of Marshal in the French army. Geok-Tepe is only 200 miles from Merv, which is but another 200 miles distant from Herat, the city known since the days of Alexander the Great and of Tamerlane as

the gateway to India.

The agrarian troubles in Ireland, though more talked about, do not lead to flercer encounters than those of the striking colliers. Four thousand strikers met recently at Tyldesley and decided to visit the mines at Little Hulton and "draw" the men at work in them. On reaching the place they, with horrible threats, commanded that the society men below should come up to them. The execuations of the strikers above and the threats of vengeance against the working colliers were heard by the men in the shafts and repeated to their comrades. Word was passed up to the surface that the men at work would not be able to avail themselves of the kind invitation tendered them. Enraged at this stubbornness, the strikers determined to descend and storm the drifts. The strikers were compelled however to postpone this combat in the bowels of the earth by the arrival of a large force of police under Inspector Charnley, who drew their truncheons and charged upon the crowd. umps of coal that might have taxed the arms of Homeric heroes were scattered about. The miners buried these coals at the police. The latter, finding their clubs not sufficient to repel the attack of the miners, accepted the tactics of the latter, and also armed themselves with coal. This was too much for the miners and brought to a close as odd a fight as ever took place on English soil.

It is a well-known fact that wherever English. men go they cannot get rid of their insular prejudices. They take with them in their sojourn in foreign lands their parsons, their game laws, and their preconceived notions about things in general. These luxuries are not grudged them by the natives among whom they take up their abode in search of health or amusement. But they do not accord to others the liberty they themselves enjoy. The latest instance of this is reported from the watering places on the shores of the Mediterranean. A meeting was called at Nice, at which the English were almost the only nationality represented, to protest against the concession to Mme. Blanc of the gambling privileges at Monte Carlo, and committees with the same end in view have been formed at Cannes, Mentone and San Remo. The difference between sick Englishmen at Nice and healthy Englishmen at home recalls the quatrain beginning, "When the devil was sick," for gambling has not been so prevalent in London clubs, or the stakes played for higher, since the palmy days of the board of green cloth than they are to-day. The ideas of honor which prevailed among

the gambiers of a hundred years ago seem to have undergone a decided change for the worse of late years. The most recent instance of this is the refusal of Capt. Chichester to pay a bet of \$500 which he had lost on a horse race through an agent named Brewer. He was sued in one of the Superior Courts for the amount and a judgment was given in default, the defendant not appearing. He thereby acknowledged that he had no defence to make. Had the bet been made directly with Brewer, the English statute, which makes debts of honor irrecoverable at law, would have made it legally void. But the Captain had commissioned Brewer to back a certain horse for him. The horse lost, and Brewer paid the bet and naturally looked to his employer for reimbursement. Chief Justice Grove, before whom the case was tried, clearly stated the law to the effect that betting in itself is not illegal, although keeping an establishmont for betting purposes is. This principle is of much importance to English stock brokers, as most of their transactions partake of the nature of gambling, and if they could not enforce payment by their clients of the losses made in their behalf the Stock Exchange might as well close its doors.

Arthur Sullivan has resigned his position at the Kensington Training Senool of Music. He has done so twice before on the grounds that his other professional engagements will not permit him to perform his school duties satisfactorily. He can well afford to give up his more laborious work, as he must be making money very fast. More than 200,000 copies of "Pina-fore" have been soid. The sale of the "Pirates of Penzance" has already reached 32,000, and Mr. Sullivan is well advanced with the music of the first act of Mr. Gilbert's new libretto, which hits at the present English folly of exaggerated It is said that the subject has suited Mr. Gilbert's sarcastic powers admirably and it is believed that the new musical satire will outdo its predecessors in popularity

That princes of royal blood are not exempt from Neptune's sovereignty was demonstrated recently when the ships of the British flying squadron crossed the equator on their way to Montevideo. Upon such occasions ships are usually given over to the frolics of the sailors. labin, wardroom, and forecastle are then on the same level socially, and every man who is crossing the line for the first time, be he officer r sailor, is roughly handled. Aboard the Bac bante were the Princes Albert Victor and Beorge of Wales. They did not wince when King Neptune came over the side with his train f grotesque followers. The order to souse the Johnny Raws" they heard with stolid indifference. Neptune directed his surgeon to examine the two royal midshipmen. Both were pronounced in fit condition to endure the infliction of a rough toilet. The scent bottle was then held to their royal noses in turn, and their ruddy faces paied visibly at the terrible stench Then the pill was administered, and Neptune's barber forced each into an improvised rocking chair, where they were treated with a lather that made their blood curdle. Every device was used in order to make the boys open their mouths, so that the greenish-blue lather could be forced into them. But no; they were stubborn. Their cleached teeth refused to yield to the pryings of their termenters, and their large blue eyes were an expression of determination. Tubs of water were then placed back of each chair, and into these the royal princes were ignominiously dumped. Then the mermen pulled them out, rolled them over and over on the deck, and dried them with "wet" deck swabs. Prince Louis of Battenburg was simi-

tarly treated on board the Inconstant. The lately published Government returns of he use of tobacco in France show that while France consumes less tobacco per capita than any European country save Italy, Roumania, and Denmark, its consumption has been steadily increasing for the last fifty years. The departmental returns show that the total quan tity sold in France during 1876 was about 31,200 tons. Of this only 4,200 tons were cigars and engarettes, so that the consumption of eco and souff was nearly 27,000 tons. This represents a consumption of more than twentyix conces per head of the population, or an unce per head more than in 1866, eight ounces ore than in 1851, and twice as much as in

The recent resignation of Mme. Favre from the company of the Comedia Française has nee more directed the tide of gossip upon that establishment. Thanks to the artful self-adertising of Sarah Bernhardt, the Comédie Française could not help gaining a little reflected notoriety of late as the scene of her triumples and her caprices. But the more recent disclosures of the institution's inner life and principles are more intimate and more interesting. One of the curlosities of the Comedia Française is its system of weekly managers,

who take turns at discharging the duties of the Director-General during his absence. Each of the senior societaires enjoys an eight days' reign, which is as absolute as that of M. Perrin himself. The deputy manager on duty has to be present at his post at noon, at 6 o'clock, and during the performance at night. In the dayto all the preliminaries of the evening's entertainment. At night he manages the stage and conducts the performance in every detail. He occupies, during his eight days, a little office, oberly but richly furnished, which was at one time the private box of Talma, and, afterward, the cabinet de toilette of the Empress. Its chief curiosity is a clock which once belonged to Talma. Every Saturday night, at the close of the performance, the weekly manager retires from his position, and hands over his key and his functions to his successor. Each of the seniors has, of course, his own way of administering his high office. Got usually ar rives from Passy when the rehearsal is half over, dresses like a highly respectable old abbé. and makes prodigious reports every night to the Director-General. Delaunay, on the other hand, is always dressed in the height of fashion, is horribly punctual, always fines the tardy and carries a hand of steel in a glove of velvet. Maubaut comes up from the country booted like the famous cat of the Marquis of Carabas. He is as punctual as a counter jumper, abhors the modern drama, dotes on tragedy, and is an admirable coach in heroic parts. Coquelin spends most of his time reading his innumerable let-ters, and goes out to smoke a cigar as soon as he has set the rehearsal going. In the evening the moment the curtain is up, he goes out to smoke another cigar, and returns just as the house is out. Then he makes his report to M. Perrin in one set phrase, "Nothing to report;" after which he takes supper at the Café de la Paix with Gen. Gallifet. Febvre is the feroclous manager. Everybody is afraid of him. If a door creaks, he bursts out like a volcano. If the performance is a second late, he roars like a hurricane. He dresses in excellent taste and is never so happy as when doing the honors to some visiting Prince or other celebrity Worms is remarkable for his silence. He only wakes up when he hears anybody talking of St. Petersburg. Thiron and Mounet-Sully are the opposites of each other. The one is always brimming over with animal spirits, the other is grim and in a perpetual state of eestary. Thi-

trated with grotesque sketches.

Herr Richter, a German archeologist of some reputation, has just made a very interesting discovery in the Mazarin Library, the result of which is the shedding of a volume of light on the somewhat obscure history of Leonardo de Vinci. The great painter of the Renaissance has hitherto been rather a phantom than a personage in the annals of art. But Herr Richter discovered in the Mazarin Library two large folio manuscripts by da Vinci, which are written from right to left after the Oriental fashion. so that to read them one has to use a mirror, and thus reverse them. The manuscripts are illustrated by exquisite drawings and miniatures. Curiously enough, hardly an artist in Paris even knew of their existence. Herr Richter, searching the manuscripts through, has found some original letters from da Vinci, which show that from 1472 to 1483-the obscure epoch of the painter's life—he was in the service of the Sultan of Egypt as architect and engineer and that he resided alternately at Cairo and at Alexandria. It adds to the interest of his 'Last Supper" to learn that the painter of that standard Christian picture actually became a Mohammedan in order to practise his profes eion in safety. Gounod's "Tribut de Zamorra" is already in

ron's reports are full of fun, and usually illus-

rehearsal, and the composer is in all the agony of preparation. He lives in a fine old house on the Piace Malesherbes. His residence has all the artistic opulence of a mediaval palace. His constitutional timidity has grown on him, and it is by no means easy to get an interview with him. He receives the favored few in an apartment which closely resembles a chapel. This is the maestro's study. It contains an organ, a grand piano, and a large bookcase. When he vears his skull cap he looks like a young man But as he removes it, in conversation, only to put it on again, he becomes the old Paust changing into the youthful student and back for he is absolutely bald. Gounod will conduct the orchestra in person

on the production of " Le Tribut de Zamorra." He says, with justice: "The movement makes the character of a work. If the movement is changed, the work reaches the public in another form than that which the composer intended. The orchestra has changed it en route-just as if your messenger were to change the letter which you were sending to your

Le Tribut de Zamorra" is not the latest of Goundd's works. He has just completed a trilogy for the great London festival of 1882. He has given to it the title of "The Redemption," and has devoted all his genius and en

tion," and has devoted all his genius and enthusiasm to the last number, which he calls "Calvary." The cognoscenti who have heard it declare that it fails not very far below the Night Symphony of Beethoven.

Vitrol throwing has at last been promoted from the payenents to the dignity of family institution. M. Anselme, having very little to do except feed his pealousy of Mime. Anselme, the pretty existier of a whole-sale perfumery establishment in the Rue d'Enghien, quarrelled so violently with her that she demanded an act of separation. Thereupon M. Anselme lay in wait for Mime. Anselme at the hour of closing, walked home with her, renewed the quarrel, and at the proper climax reserved to the throwing of a dose of vitriol. By a singular accident the acid barely touched the wife, but ricocheted back with hideous profusion upon the husband. She escaped almost wholly, while he will carry certain awful scars to the day of his death. It was perhaps, on account of this that M. Anselme got off with a sentence of six days in prison.

N. L. T. N. L. T.

Scrape from a Memorable Interview.

C.-You may remember, sir. that the prospects were anything but brilliant when we last conferred here n company with that illustrious man, U. S. Grant.

G.-Yes, but I also remember they were even mor cloomy when I made my pilgrimage to New York, and by some strange mishap failed to meet you.

C.-Ah, yes; a severe chill, you know. But after the interchange of civilities through our genial triend, Mr. Cameron, and the fortuitous meeting of Memrs. Grant, Cameron, Logan, and myself, in the little study yender. I seemed to recover my health. After that we wheeled into line with the steadiness of regulars. It was Blucher oming to the relief of Wellington, and the ease and pre-

G. this eye seeking the centing -- It was grandly done When I saw the Old Guard go down in that great shout at Chicago, I never expected to see it rise again in such a state of discipline.

cision of our evolutions must have been an attractive

sight to a military gentleman situated as you were.

C. Passing over a solled and crumpled bit of paper :-It is the speech of our brother and ally, the great Winneago. Shall we, in his picturesque language, now righten up the chain of friendship, or drop it at both ends line a red-hot poker !

G -It is the speech of the Winnellago, not mine. In the darkest hour I nover would have delivered to him such a speech for the power of all his braves. But you may have the Past Office if you let Blaine select the man.

C -- I want have it. The Treasury ---G .- It cannot go to New York. There was the case of

A. T. Ste wart and the P-C .- Can I have the 40,000 offices in my State? It is a paltry consideration for your election.

G -We shall see. The power of nomination is mine, and that of confirmation rests with the Demogram. But I desire nothing so much as harmony. We will consult our mutual friend, Mr. Blaine, and I doubt not we shall be able to satisfy you. Meanwhile, with your permission, I will retain the speech of the Winneh go. By the way, the thaw in Pennsylvania appears to have exposed the moccasin tracks about the State House, and things are not so prosperous in the lodges of the great chief as they

C .- Have you a time table handy? Thank you, Mr. II. -I mean G . beg pardon. The air of Ohio never agreed with me-delusive kind of atmosphere, you know-and being at this time big with a great effort. I fear that any further enjoyment of your hospitality might result in

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Paris has eighty Protestant Sunday hools in full operation.

... Does your father ever preach the same

sermon twice, that you know of?" was saked of the six-year-old daughter of a clerymen. The child replied, "I think he does, but he hollers in different places." The Rev. Mr. Baker has been appointed The Rev. ar. Joseph Hands. He went there as missionary, and the King took a taney to him. The appointment will not interfere with his missionary work, for as Prime Minister, Mr. Baker will have charge of the educational interests of the islands. The salary of the post is not enormous.

-The Episcopal cathedral at Omaha is reported as enloying increased prosperity. Work on the new edifice is going on atradity, the subscriptions thus far amounting to about \$20,000. Several wealthy persons have promised memorial windows of stained glass, and fund of several hundred dollars is in the hands of the ladies to be applied to translating the half. the ladies to be applied to furnishing the building when it shall be completed. -" De reason what for we presented da

resignation of our pastor was for de cause dat his ser-vices had become dishenencial to de church," was the lucid statement of a colored trustee in answer to an inquiry as to the paster's motive for leaving. Many a white brother who has resigned his pastoral charge owing to the real or imaginary disagreement of the ell-mate with his wife's health might just as appropriately have summed up the case by admitting that his services had "become disbeneficial to the church."

-The writer of an elaborate treatise on the origin of evil has suffered at the hands of the aroof readers. He meant to say, "The soul of man is of Divine origin; the body of man is of Satan." But the wicked printers have made him to say that "the body of man is printers have made into the case of the the case of the line of a hymn which, by a similar manipulation, or a lack of carefulness, was changed from the trumphane expression, "We raise our lefty shouts" to the very in-felicitions and unpostical one, "We raise our lefty felicitons and unpostical one. "We raise our lefty snouts." Thus does Old Satan slyly interfere with that which was meant for good.

-A Hebrew Sunday school bearing the name of "Emanu-Ei" has been opened at 100 Earl Broadway. About a hundred Jewish children attend, Brondway. About a hundred Jewish children attend, the parents of many of whom are in destinute circumstances. The feachers are doing a good work in combining the distribution of warm meals and comfortable ciothing with religious training. The Jewish Messager suggests the propriety of beginning a similar work in the neighborhood of Brome and Ridge streets, in which vicinity, it says, "the names of nearly one hundred Jewish and the same and the sh children were found on the lists of a Pre-byterian mission school a few weeks before Christmas.

-Bishop Crowther's wife recently died at Lagos, in Africa. She was a hearty fellow worker with the Bishop in his missionary labors. There was a pleas-ant romance in their lives in the fact that when they were children they were stolen from their home in Africa and sold for slaves. After a while they were re-cued and sent to school at Sierra Leone, where they re-ceived a good education. They were brought up together, and were married in 1829. The Bishop has been one of the most successful of missionary laborers, and still presecutes as vigorously as advancing years will permit his efforts for the improvement of his dusky breth; en.

-The Massachusetts Congregationalists are mourning over the tact that 200 of the 526 Congrega-tional churches in that State went for a whole year without receiving any new members. In Illinois 483 Presbyte rian churches have less members than they had when the report was made to the Assembly of 1870, and there are 183 churches which nave received no new members. If the good that is done by the churches is to be measured only by the number of persons professing conversion, it would seem as it it did not pay to keep these churches golsg. Happir it is otherwise. The lessons of religion and morality which are spoken from the pulpits do an mmense amount of good which no statistics can show, and have a beneficial effect on many people who, for reasons best known to themselves, think it best not to ecome church members.

-The secession of Bishop Gregg from the Reformed Episcopal Church has not been licking in features calculated to afford amusement to those who are disposed to criticise his course. He was at first placed in charge of the interests of the new demonstration in Great Britain. He wanted to be called Princite, but as the denomination was in its infancy and its following was quite small, the other people who were associated with him thought that would look too much like aping the pomps and vanities against which the newly Re-formed Church firmly set its face. But Bishop Gregg was so much in earnest on this point that, not being allowed his way in the matter, he seceded and set up a new Rereformed Episcopal Church of his own, with a very small membership. Another Bishop after a while joined himself to this bedy, Bishop Toke. Now Take and Group separate, and each claims to be at the head of the new organization which each thus forms. Thus there is at least one Re-re-reformed Episcopal Church, and probably two of them. It is not likely that either of these will very soon convert the world.

.The new religious movement in Brooklyn presents several remarkable features, prominent among which are the hopeless views taken of religious work by sundry of the most eminent men engaged in it, and the means suggested as a remedy for the presentab leged untoward state of affairs. The statement is freely made by several of the dominies that four-fitte of the strongly results are bound for Hales. This estated by others to be largely because so many of these persons o the theatre and otherwise munifest a worldly slepast tion. One of the most prominent suggestions made for bringing the way ward multitades to a sense of their delty was the appointment of a day for fasting and prayer. This, however, while approved by many of those engaged in the movement, did not seem to strike all the brothren who are not vary magnetic in compelling the at tendance or attention of the onbig and who generally presch to small and diminishing congregations.

... There is deep and widespread excite-The reasons for the delay are shrouded in mystery. It is generally agreed to these who claim to know, and admitted by the revisers themselves, that the work is done and the volume ready. At first the publication was an nounced for the 1st of this month, then it was not of the the 1st of May, and the latest advices are that it will not be until June. People are teginning to wonder if the delay will not continue until Christmas. It is said that there is a large tile of volumes of the new Revines. locked up in this city. Publishers are on the abert for early copies, and there is no doubt of a lively time when the first pamphlot i ste at ten cents a copy is put on the street. There is a total demand that the American revisers shall, over their own signatures, publish some explanation of the cause of the delay. The whole Emilian speaking Christian community have an interest in any ing this. If their curiosity remains longer meabled # will give ground for grave complaints against the man-

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sgement of this important enterprise -A great question has just been settled by the working ladicy of one of the principal charace in Brooklyn. It is as to the number of oveters which should be given in one seew at a church festival. If reouths to come the syster is the main reliance entertainments, as there is more to be mad eysters have been ladied out with a producswept away all the profits, while in other mony has been practised as to bring the all stew into disrepute, and to make its name a with all that is mean and unsatisfactory. He have been circulated in recard to one tr onely oyster floating about in a bowl of west-rought discredit on religious enterprise onsultation and patient argument, the cu have come to the conclusion that seven overer will be about the fair thing. This decision second the approval of the best people in the city of as far as heard from. There is, however a ermation as to how much exster meat seve valves are expected to furnish, as there is a succe between the extra Saddlerocks and the size of A thun b nail, the latter of wh gravitate toward the charch fairs and be probable that full sam-faction will not see t church oyster at wa are given out by we while, it is understood that the liquid posters

oyster stew need not - x - of har a pint.
-" The Preaching of Jesus Carlet subject for study in the Sonday schools to despect Scripture being Links by 14-21. It reprotely on the consideration of the new he Raptist, which was the subject for last find Jeaus in Gallier, with the populars concerning him, and expecting in Nest as preselving, and to witness his wonder. ing. He had by this time called a great is and always had a large following on his host The discourse records) in the present life gred in the average he at Nazaccti, his own text was a part of the prophics of feaths. I his own coming. He have that the bi-of the book "aposen of by the prophet of that in himself and the monotry the door coping was fulfilled. At meeting beauty with minoring we indeed at what he in 19-26, whereast to the fact that he had no are Timeba. feraclitics in order to the good choice to Syrians they were sugger. The symmetric up in a disturbance. The conditions of the hard last town. But he, being species were as most town. resist the attempt. Passing pairtly through threatened to destroy him, be calledy but the walking away. There was something it ing of Christ which deeply moved the pe-in the power of the Spirit, and prought lief to all who listened in a proper traine of the the beneficent work of praching salvation. I gaged in the equally and work of healing the abors in this respectioning the subject of materials esson, which is in Luke v . 15-26.